

### MILITARY ELECTION

**The Governor's Horse Guard and the Atlanta Rifle to Elect Captains Tonight.**  
Two of Atlanta's military organizations will elect

They are the Governor's Horse Guard and the

The Horse Guard have been without a captain for some time. Captain Milledge, and the Rifles will elect a successor to Captain A. C. Sued.

several weeks ago on account of failing eyesight and close confinement to business. He was in command of the company for a number of years, and it was with the greatest reluctance that the Guard accepted his resignation as active commander. As a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by the Horse Guard, he was vested with the rank of retired captain, that rank being created expressly

Lieutenant John A. Miller will be Captain Millege's successor. Lieutenant Miller has not been actively connected with the company for some time past, but has always manifested a deep interest in everything looking to the promotion of its welfare. He has signified his willingness to accept the position, and his name was put into nomination at the last meeting of the company.

Miller's election will be only a matter of form, as it is understood among the members that no opposition, whatever, will be made. He is very popular among military men in general, and will, no doubt, be a worthy successor to Captain Millegre.

Lieutenant Miller is at present in Kentucky, but his acceptance has already been secured.

In Captain Sneed's resignation the Rifles lost one of the best tacticians in the state. He organized the company, and under his command it quickly took its place in the front ranks of the best organizations in the south. Captain Sneed withdrew from the

It is generally understood by the members of the Rifles that Mr. M. B. Spencer, formerly first lieutenant of the 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Rifles, is not permitted to devote his time to it, and serving the company as it should be.

Mr. Spencer is an authority on military matters, and is thoroughly equipped for the position. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of tactics, and the Rifles could hardly choose a better

while an active member, and his election tonight will be but a deserved compliment.

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**BENEATH THE SOD.**

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**The Remains of the Late Dr. Pinckney Laid to Rest in Oakland.**

Dr. Charles Pinckney's funeral occurred yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

There was probably not a more widely known man in the city than Dr. Pinckney, and among people of all classes he was held in the highest esteem. A large number of people called at Dr. Pinckney's late residence on Walton street before the remains were taken to the church, to pay

those who called were some of the most prominent and influential people of the city, people who have known and honored Dr. Pinckney for the last quarter of a century.

The veterans did not attend in a body, but the pallbearers were all members of the Fulton county association.

They were Captain J. W. English, Dr. K. C. Divine, John T. Doonan, Dr. Amos Fox, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Dr. G. G. Roy, W. W. Boyd, T. F. Edwards.

At the close of the ceremony, which was impressively beautiful, the remains were followed to the

by a large number of relatives and friends.

**RAILROAD ITEMS.**

**Colonel Peyton Randolph.**  
From the Anniston Hot Blast.

Colonel Peyton Randolph, general manager

and Mr. James L. Taylor, general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad company, passed through Anniston a few days since, returning from an inspection tour of that great system west of Birmingham. These gentlemen expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of increased business consequent upon the recent extensions of the line in Alabama and Mississippi. We note with personal gratification the emphatic suc-

department of the affairs of the passenger  
 lead at a time of difficulty and embarrassment, he  
 succeeded in perfecting an organization and a  
 system that have won the grateful commendation  
 of the owners and managers of the property and the  
 congratulations of competitors as well as friends.  
 Few of the young railroad officials of the south have  
 a higher promise of success than our friend Taylor,  
 and we feel special interest in his future. The

**Reduced Rates East and North.**  
CAPE MAY, N. J., August 14.—The general passenger agents of the leading railroads of the United States, in session here today, considered the

thern cities to eastern and northern resorts, and the equalization of fares from New York to southern territory, as asked for by the southern passenger association. It was decided to reduce rates for societies and conventions.

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**THE SPORTING WORLD.**

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**Milledgeville vs. Madison.**  
Milledgeville, Ga., August 14. (Special.)

ever in Milledgeville's history has enthusiasm been wrought to a higher pitch than is caused by the baseball games with Madison. Business was entirely suspended this afternoon. The stores were closed and the entire town was at the park. A heavy rain prevented the game, and probably saved the visitors from heat. The visitors refused to re-

tain and play the rub game tomorrow, so the championship is not yet decided. Even bets from \$5 to \$2 were offered on the locals,

have "bit off considerably more than they can chew" and are probably satisfied with one of the two games played.

Cincinnati 7; Athletic 3. Base hits—Cincinnati 12; Athletic 4. Errors—Cincinnati 1; Athletic 3. Bat-

AT LOUISVILLE.  
Baltimore 8; Louisville 3. Base hits—Baltimore  
Louisville 10. Errors—Baltimore 1; Louisville 4.  
Batteries—Cunningham and Quinn; Ewing and  
Lok.

AT KANSAS CITY.  
Kansas City 2; Brooklyn 3. Base hits—Kansas  
City 4; Brooklyn 6. Errors—Kansas City 8; Brook-  
lyn 4. Batteries—Conway and Hoover; Caruthers

AT ST. LOUIS.  
St. Louis 0; Columbus 13. Base hits—St. Louis 2;  
Columbus 10. Errors—St. Louis 3; Columbus 0. Bat-  
ties—Chamberlain, Silvets and Milligan; Bald-  
o'Connor.

League Games.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.  
Indianapolis 11; Washington 9. Base hits—India-  
polis 8; Washington 10. Errors—Indianapolis 5;  
Washington 8. Batteries—Getzeln and Sommer;

AT PITTSBURG.  
Pittsburg 3; Boston 9. Base hits—Pittsburg 10; Boston 11. Errors—Pittsburg 4; Boston 3. Batteries—Lawders and Miller; Clarkson and Bennett.

AT CLEVELAND.  
Cleveland 2; New York 4. Base hits—Cleveland 2; New York 8. Errors—Cleveland 1; New York 1. Batteries—O'Brien and Zimmer; Welch and Ewing.

AT CHICAGO.

*TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.*

The mayor of Cincinnati has notified theatrical and baseball managers that Sunday performances and baseball games will not hereafter be permitted.

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## People Wonder

WHEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixir of life.

Mrs. Jos. Lake, Brockway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an

### Improvement

In my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence."—O. P. Chamberlain, G. V. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggists.

"My brother, in England, was, for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of scores on his foot. I sent him Ayer's Sarsaparilla and the testimonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working in a sugar mill at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia."—A. Attewell, Sharnb Lake, Ontario.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25¢; six bottles, \$5. Worth 25¢ a bottle.

## Postel's Elegant

Has been run out of the market quotations, but not out of the market. On July 19th we unloaded a car load of "Elegant" and before the sun went down it was all distributed—not enough to meet half the demand. Prominence in the market report was a strong endorsement, but a more effective one is the consumers' verdict—"Postel's Elegant" will be the best we can find and we flour have no other, if it can be had." This explains the small excess in price—it takes every cent of the price to produce the superior qualities of "Elegant," which lovers of good eating are rapidly finding out. Just as soon as the weather clears up so the new wheat crop can be moved, the Postel Mill Company will start both their large mills, and be able to supply this market all their grades in sufficient quantity to meet the increasing demand. We can furnish these goods to merchants in small quantities from our store or in car load lots shipped direct from the mill.

## BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agent Postel Mill Co.,  
Atlanta, Ga.



### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Swift's Specific has cured my little niece of white swelling of the worst type. More than twenty pieces of bone came out of her leg. She was not able to walk for eight months, and was on crutches a year. The doctors advised amputation, but I refused, and put her on S.S.S. She is now as well and playful as any child.

Mrs. ANNIE GESSLING, Columbus, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

## Liebig COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Stews, Sauces, &c. As Boiled, "An Invaluable and an Agreeable Stimulant." Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

*Liebig*

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus Liebig's signature in BLUE across label as above.

Sold by Grocers, Druggists and Dealers.

THE GREATEST TONIC, HAS NO EQUAL. A Purely Vegetable Compound and Non-Intoxicating.

For Sale by All First-Class Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Dealers.

PREPARED BY JUSTUS LIEBIG, FRANKFURT, GERMANY.

These Bitters contain No Liqueur, No Alcohol, No Sugar.

White-House AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SOUTH.

Address: J. C. LIEBIG, FRANKFURT, GERMANY.

July 2nd—10 am wed fri wky

## DON'T TAX THE WEAK

MORE THAN YOU TAX THE STRONGER SYSTEMS.

The Argument Used Against the Bill to Tax Railroads in Counties—Colonel Mynatt Says it is Unconstitutional.

The bill to tax railroads in the counties was strongly opposed yesterday afternoon in the senate finance committee.

Arguments against it were made by Colonel P. L. Mynatt, Hon. Henry R. Goethals and Hon. T. J. Chappell.

There was a large attendance of the committee and Chairman Bartlett presided.

The bill was read and Senator Rice moved that those opposed to the bill be heard first.

Senator Fitzgerald thought it would be better to divide time.

Major A. O. Bacon said most of what he had to say was in print and he was willing to be heard in the beginning, middle or end of the discussion.

Mr. Rice suggested that the committee ought to have the conclusion.

Chairman Bartlett observed the committee would be very sure to have the conclusion.

Colonel Mynatt said he approached the discussion with some hesitancy, as it had been said in the committee that the matter was so plain that it was not necessary to hear argument from the opposition.

This was aimed at Senator Rice and Mr. Glenn.

Representing the Atlanta and Florida road, he felt that he represented a cause of some importance.

The road would not be able to pay the tax. At present it is not paying. "We have borrowed over \$500,000, and some of the men interested have occasionally to advance money to carry on the business."

It was true, he said, as a general proposition, that all property ought to be taxed. He was afraid that some did not look at the matter in that way.

He was not fifty years old. In many instances they did not pay. The city of Atlanta had to put money in the Air-Line and it was confiscated.

So with the Georgia Pacific and other lines. At the first they rarely pay. If you come down on us with this bill we go into the hands of a receiver. It will be bought by anybody in this state, and it will be able to buy—northern capitalists who get all we have put into it for nothing. Is it proper policy to treat this enterprise thus? It was not started as a speculation, but to do good to this town and to the country through which it passes. We are entitled to some consideration on the part of the legislature. The last tax we paid was levied on the property of the road or three months' indulgence from Mr. Wright. This tax would put us in the hands of a receiver.

"Is the policy of Georgia towards railroads to cease? It strikes me that the policy of Georgia ought not to be to strike us down. One man has \$50,000 in this road. He stands trembling, awaiting your action. It will fall heavily on a great many people."

"The track of a railroad has no value as a section. Its value is as an entirety. The road may be 100 miles long, but it is always and not make a dollar. I call your attention to this peculiarity of the property. When a man spends \$10,000 looking for copper in his farm and does not find it, he is not taxed \$10,000. You say they have the iron, etc., in that railroad and it ought to be taxed like any other property. That is not correct. The road has no value in parts. It is only valuable in its entirety. There is no such method of taxation except in Illinois."

"The true method is to tax the income. That is equitable. The old charters provide for that kind of tax. Here is a road that has no income. When we have one tax us. When it is profitable to the whole country and to us tax us."

Upon the legal right of the legislature to tax roads otherwise than on income, he said the constitution declared that the taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects. Railroads should all be taxed alike.

He read from Judge McKay in the 44th Georgia report, page 384, to sustain this position.

He thought the language of the constitution did not need any construction. It said "uniform upon the same class of subjects."

He quoted from a decision of the United States supreme court to the effect that the rule as to railroad companies shall be uniform as to all railroad companies.

The Central and other roads by their charters, are to be taxed only one-half of one percent upon their income.

The case in the 44th Georgia would be relied on as an answer to this. Judges McKay and Warner have decided that the property of these railroads, except that not used for railroad purposes, cannot be taxed by any more than one-half of one percent on its net income.

He called attention to the fact that the headnote in this case was made by Justices Warner and McKay, a majority of the court, and not by the court reporter. The point being that the property of the Central railroad was not to be taxed by the county of Bibb, except lot No. 2, which was not used for railroad purposes.

The railroad stock represents the entire property. If you have borrowed money, the stock and the money borrowed represent the entire property. The stock and the debt were not taxed, but the income was taxed one-half of one percent. If there is more property than is necessary for railroad purposes, the counties may tax it.

"What attitude does that put you in?" said he. "You must levy the same tax on the same class of subjects. If not, you violate the constitution."

He cited the case in which the Central railroad objected to a tax, and the court held that they had amended their charter by consolidation with the Macon and Western. The supreme court of the United States held that the consolidation did not take away the Central railroad's right to be taxed only one-half of one percent upon their net income.

His construction being correct, he came up to the proposition, can you tax the little Atlanta and Florida railroad ad valorem? You have a contract by which you cannot tax them more than one-half of one percent. Judge McKay says that one percent is the maximum you must tax the railroads all alike. If railroads are not one class of subjects, what are they? You are all agreed to support the constitution. Some of you are not bound to form the best judgment you can. You are responsible for the remarks with the railroads, but they were made by one who had the same power you have. You can't violate that contract. You have to stand to it. If you don't change that constitution you have to tax all the railroads alike."

MR. GOETHALS' SPEECH.

Mr. Henry R. Goethals, of Savannah, addressed the committee.

"I appear," said he, "as an opponent of this bill, and as a representative of what might be termed the new railroads. The Georgia Midland, the Columbus Southern, the Atlanta, Florida and Georgia, and a road from some point on the Georgia Midland to Carrollton."

He thought Mr. Mynatt had covered the legal points very clearly on the question of uniform taxation.

He called attention to the original charter of the Central Railroad and Banking company, in which occur words limiting the tax on the railroad to one-half of one percent on its net income. He traced the same provisions through the amendments to the act. Taking the argument of Judge Warner in connection, he did not see how any one could conceive how the Central road was subject to tax by counties or by municipal corporations.

Colonel Mynatt struck the nail on the head when he said the policy of this state is to tax the incomes. Some of the railroads did not pay.

Colonel Mynatt said \$810,000 in railroads from 1835 to 1888. Every one of them was gobbled up, and for years the city was under one railroad. An enterprising citizen went to New York, and the argument he used with capitalists was that there was a uniform tax of 3 percent on net income."

The reports showed an increase in Columbus of \$175,000 of taxable property in one year and three railroads had been added and occupied. All this had been done by the Georgia Midland.

The railroads are public institutions. The railroad commission has been set up. Under our laws the railroads have got to track a line. They belong to you just as much as this capital does.

"A negotiation going on now for a northern firm to invest \$250,000 in Warm Springs, and another concern has invested \$250,000 in Meriwether. Are you going to put \$4,000 on that poor little railroad which did all this? What boots it to the counties when this magnificent improvement is being made? Malina is a flourishing town, with stores and stables; Williamson is another town, Hall is another. Look on the table and you will see how the taxable values have grown. Nearly a million dollars is being invested on the Columbus Southern—due to this little road. It is the only system competing with the great railroads you can't touch."

This bill comes back to the senate every session and the senate kills it. That's right. The senate is the regulator. I know it is a popular measure. They say tax the railroads. They take up nearly all the time of our courts. Don't the districts of money in your counties when they do it?"

He referred to Reuben Jones's statement in the agricultural convention that with railroad money the railroad there would be one vast melon patch. "We are going to build down directly into that country."

He read an extract from Colonel McClure's description of the magnificent resources of Georgia, and said the railroads are developing them. The step the committee was about to take would be a reversion of this policy. He wanted to them not to adopt any such narrow-minded policy.

The exempted railroads he enumerated as follows: The Central from Savannah to Macon, the Brunswick and Florida, the Augusta and Savannah, and the old Milledgeville road.

In the railroads he represented it would take \$300,000 more to carry the plans of construction if this bill were passed.

Mr. Rice asked how that was when he said the tax was only \$4,000.

Mr. Goethals said that the lines to be added would make 103 miles of road and the tax would be sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars. It would take \$300,000 of capital to pay this tax.

HON. T. J. CHAPPELL next spoke against the bill. Columbus had suffered keenly from stagnation in railroad building, but today rejected in a half of the railroad. They were therefore in a position to feel the benefits of railroads. It was a matter of experience and as most of the towns of the state had been through this it was unnecessary to repeat it.

This tax fell upon a class of railroads least able to bear it. It will be accepted as true that the state is restricted to a tax on half of one percent on incomes in taxing the Central railroad. The judiciary, legislative and executive departments have recognized this as true. The past and the future have recognized it as true. This exemption in favor of the old roads who are best able to bear tax. In spite of the railroad commission the old roads are making money. They have consolidated and made money. The tax of this bill will fall on these new roads who for years will have to fight these strong combinations. The combination cannot be reached by legislation although it seems to be in the teeth of the constitution. The way to meet it is by new roads that are to be built. They try to build a new road from New York to New Orleans after it is built to starve it out. The new roads are struggling to overcome this opposition. Where does the state of Georgia stand? Is her interest to encourage the new roads? I do not see why the legislature is called upon to pass an act that does not affect the old roads but will fall heavily upon the new. All we ask is that the legislature should not tax the new roads any additional bounty, but that you put no burden on the new roads which is not on the others.

He thought if it were in the legislature's power, he could show that it would be the state's interest to aid these new roads.

The tendency of things, he said, was to an independent line.

He produced a map showing the Central road in blue and the Richmond and Danville in red. Between two such blue lines had been placed in red the Richmond and Danville. The few other lines were to be connected in an independent system. It was not the interest of the state to discourage the building of this independent line. The planing of the tax would be as sure to prevent the building of some roads and every cause is sure to have effect. It is out of the question to argue that it will not have any effect.

The state or municipalities can offer no money inducement for building roads, or give them such encouragement as sister states do give them. If then we discourage them, how far will we fall behind other states? Tennessee encourages railroads. The city of Chattanooga gave aid to the Chattanooga, Rome and Alabama History once a week. Best advertisement in art. A regular course of lectures will be given on all literary and scientific subjects. An early application desired. Address: Mrs. E. L. MASSEY, A. M., 400 W. 1st St., Atlanta, Ga.

MR. CHAPPELL regretted the absence of Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, who it was recognized had done as much as any man in building railroads in Georgia. The counties get tax out of the increase in consequence of railroad building. The increase had been in Macon 2.5 percent, in Spalding 12 percent, in Meriwether 12 percent, aggregating over 25 percent, as the total amount that may be attributed to the Georgia Midland and all railroads.

There had been 50 percent more railroads built in Kansas in one year than there are now in Georgia. This was due to friendly legislation.

The committee then adjourned till 3 o'clock this evening.

"If you suffer from looseness of bowels or fever and ague, Augusta Bitters will cure you. Dr. J. G. Siebert & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist."

DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully All Chronic Diseases

10 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md.

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CAPITOL FEMALE COLLEGE, No. 27 and 28 Capital Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Terms for college course will be resumed Monday, September 2, 1889.

Faculty:—Mrs. C. L. Crawford, M. A., principal; Miss Louisa Beck, M. A., Latin, Greek and French; Miss L. M. Allen, M. A., general assistant and principal; Miss Emma H. Allen, M. A., department; Miss Belle Richmond, assistant in music; Mrs. Hugh Allen, vocal department; Mrs. Allen, department. Address: August 9—2nd.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS October 2d, 1889. Unsurpassed for health, safety, comfort and advantages in literature, music, art. Special rates to clubs. Address: July 1—3rd W. C. BASS, Pres.

INGLE'S MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL, Formerly Means' High School, ATLANTA, GA.

English, Classical, Mathematical, and Scientific School of Education. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, A. M. For circulars or information, address: DuWitt, C. L., A. M., Principal, 76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. and 2nd.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. LADY teachers. All denominations represented. Board, \$15 a month. No secret societies. Health record unsurpassed. Fall term commences September 25th, 1889. MISS M. RUTHERFORD, Principal. July 2nd.

SACRED HEART SEMINARY, FOR BOYS UP TO THE AGE OF 14 YEARS, IN charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Sharon, Ga. A very healthy country location. School commences first Monday in September. Parents and guardians are requested to send pupils for the opening day in order to complete for the year. Board, tuition, washing and mending \$12 per month; \$50 for five months. For further particulars address Sisters of St. Joseph, Sharon, Ga. or call on Mrs. J. M. D. July 2nd.

## Tutt's Pills SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a Family Medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25¢.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A Southern Female College, (COX) College, begins the 6th Session, September 1st. Twenty-one Officers. High standards. Library, reading room, museum, apparatus, telescope, apparatus, and music. Courses in literary, dress-making, elocution, and art. Music. Seven Teachers. Miss Cox, Principal. Address: Mrs. J. F. Cox, President, LA GRANGE, GA. Pupils last year from Canada to Texas.

Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia. Miss Mary J. Baldwin, Principal. Begins the 6th Session, September 1st. Full corps of teachers, with special location, grounds, and appointments. Full corps of teachers. For catalogue apply to principal.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.

Announcements for the next academic year are now ready and will be sent on application. July 1st 1890.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 19th, 1889. One of the most thorough and attractive schools for young ladies in the Union. Distinguished advantages in MUSIC, ART, ELOCUTION, &c. Climate beautiful and healthful. Terms moderate. Special inducements to persons at a distance. For the great inducements of this celebrated Virginia school, write for a catalogue to W. M. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia. June 22nd—sun tue thur & wke o w.

Kentucky Military Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

44th session begins September 9th; closes June 11th, 1890.

Five months of professors. Special departments of engineering and chemistry and commercial course. Appropriate degrees conferred.

Officers and cadets constitute military corps. Discipline firm but kind; drill thorough and exact. No institution in this country gives the cadet the same personal, intellectual, and physical training. Location long noted for its beauty, beauty of the country, and its healthfulness. Buildings and grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Franklington, a health resort, known as "Franklington Springs."

Parents can spend vacation here with their sons. Total expenses per session: For tuition, board, uniform, etc., \$80. Cadets can enter at any time, and are charged from date of entrance. For further information address: D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, June 30th. P. O. Farmdale, Ky.

French and English Home School.

Only a very limited number of boarding pupils will be taken.

Resident French Governess.

All branches taught from the primary to the highest English and mathematical course, together with instrumental and vocal music, Latin and German. History once a week. Best advantages in art. A regular course of lectures will be given on all literary and scientific subjects. An early application desired. Address: Mrs. E. L. MASSEY, A. M., 400 W. 1st St., Atlanta, Ga.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS LOCATED IN THE healthiest part of Georgia. The course of instruction is complete. Mathematics, Literature and Music are specialties. The object of the school is not only to form refined, but noble, useful women. Thorough courses in Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy. Terms moderate.

For catalogue address, August 4th—sun tue thur

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Miss Gen. J. E. B. STUART, Principal. Full session opens September 1st, 1889, closes June 1st, 1890. Full corps of teachers, with special advantages in every department. Board, etc., with full English course for entire session \$250. Accommodations extra. For full particulars apply for catalogue. July 27—2nd sat tue thur

PANTOPS ACADEMY, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

For Boys and Young Men. Send for Catalogue. JOHN R. SAMSON, A. M., Principal. July 1st—1st tue thur sat

Potter College for Young Ladies, Bowling Green, Ky.

100 Rooms, heated by Steam and Lighted by Gas. 18 Officers. Fine Art Studio. One Price. No extras. REV. B. F. CABELL, A. M., Ph. D., Pres. July 1st—1st tue thur sat

SHORTHAND, Young Men and Women. Thoroughly trained for business positions. SITUATIONS SECURED AS SOON AS COMPETENT. BENN PITMAN, Secy. The Cincinnati School of Shorthand, 1340 Broadway, N. Y. City. For catalogue, apply to principal. July 27—2nd sat tue thur

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

Opens September 19th, 1889. One of the most thorough and attractive schools for young ladies in the Union. Distinguished advantages in MUSIC, ART, ELOCUTION, &c. Climate beautiful and healthful. Terms moderate. Special inducements to persons at a distance. For the great inducements of this celebrated Virginia school, write for a catalogue to W. M. A. HARRIS, D. D., President, Staunton, Virginia. June 22nd—sun tue thur & wke o w.

Kentucky Military Institute, NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

44th session begins September 9th; closes June 11th, 1890.

Five months of professors. Special departments of engineering and chemistry and commercial course. Appropriate degrees conferred.

Officers and cadets constitute military corps. Discipline firm but kind; drill thorough and exact. No institution in this country gives the cadet the same personal, intellectual, and physical training. Location long noted for its beauty, beauty of the country, and its healthfulness. Buildings and grounds admirably adapted to their purpose. Franklington, a health resort, known as "Franklington Springs."

Parents can spend vacation here with their sons. Total expenses per session: For tuition, board, uniform, etc., \$80. Cadets can enter at any time, and are charged from date of entrance. For further information address: D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, June 30th. P. O. Farmdale, Ky.

French and English Home School.

Only a very limited number of boarding pupils will be taken.

Resident French Governess.

All branches taught from the primary to the highest English and mathematical course, together



## THEY RECONSIDERED

## THE FARMERS REFUSE TO INDORESE THE OLIVE BILL.

The Agricultural Society Reconsiders Its Action of Tuesday—Governor Gordon's Speech at Cedarhurst.

CEARHURST, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—The Georgia State Agricultural Society covered itself with glory today by its refusal to indorse the Olive bill.

As soon as judgment was taken on the action of yesterday, and it was seen that the result of that judgment would be to array the agricultural classes of the state against the state, and was equivalent to serving notice upon those engaged in railroad building, the members clubbed together. As fore-shadows in my special last night, the cool members of the convention rebuked those who were willing to make a political engine of the agricultural society. Talked today and declared that a fraternal association should not be used by political tricksters to advance personal political motives.

When Captain J. G. McCall, of Brooks, gained the attention of the chair, he stated that he had a matter to present of interest to every farmer in the state. It was a resolution to reconsider the vote by which on yesterday the principle of the Olive bill had been approved.

The motion at once challenged the attention of the house.

Mr. Fulton, the author of the resolution indorsing the Olive bill, moved to reconsider.

An ornamental scene ensued. The convention broke up into little knots, consulting about the matter. The vote by sound was called, and then a division, which was declared forty-nine to lay on the table and sixty-six against such a summary proceeding.

The announcement was received with cheers, and consideration of the main question was entered upon.

The reconsideration was passed by a vote of eighty-one to seventy.

Just as the vote was announced the head of Colonel L. F. Livingston was noticed, as he ascended the stairway. He had lingered too long at the table, and thus did not have time to get off the speech which was expected. To your correspondent he said:

"I am sorry that the reconsideration took place. Our people should express themselves one way or the other. I am in favor of legislation on the line of the Olive bill, and I find that the work of today is a step in the wrong direction."

An interesting incident of the day was the visit of Governor John B. Gordon. His solitary form was the object for cheers, and his words were lessons of wisdom.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The governor arrived last night. Early this morning he was observed taking a brisk walk. As this is a dry town, the governor was asked aside several times by young men who seemed to think he was "one of them." He was called aside several times by friendly youths who thought they knew what he wanted, and when he declined to see them, they said it was only the walk he was after. He was rapturously received by the convention, and replied in such a way as to show there was full sympathy between the audience and the speaker. The speech was heartily applauded, the cheering at times interrupting the speaker.

Hon. L. F. Livingston was re-elected trustee of the state university. He then took the floor in opposition to the bill making the trustees elective from the congressional districts. If such a bill was passed ignoring the right of the farmers to representation, he was in favor of asking the legislature to withdraw from the state university the \$17,500 which it receives annually from the land scrip fund. He said the only benefit that the farmers had gotten was through the branch colleges at Dahlonega, Cuthbert, Thomasville and Milledgeville.

Colonel Fannin directed attention to the technological school recently established in Atlanta and asked the members passing through to call in and examine what had been done for the youths of the state in that institution. It possesses the advantage of turning a boy out ready to earn his living, while the university graduate has to still spend several years in trying to find out what he is able to do. "The cry so often heard that the railroads are indifferent to the wants of the farmers was proven untrue today. In the first place the Central railroad tendered an excursion over the northwest to twenty members of the state society in order that they might advise the resources of the state. This offer was but a continuation of the policy of the road during the last few years in presenting 'Georgia on wheels to the people of the north-west, besides giving transportation to the farmers of the state who desired to attend the semi-annual convention."

COURTESY OF THE RAILROADS.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road tendered an excursion to members of the state society. The most munificent gift of all was the offer which had been accepted of the Central road to pay the \$1,200 county prize at the state fair as well as to pay the second prize of \$700. These liberal donations are to be duplicated by the East Tennessee system, so that on the whole the farmers of Georgia have no just ground to complain of the liberality of the railroads."

Commissioner Henderson, of the state agricultural department, was not present, but if he had been, the speech of Colonel Branch, of Columbia county, would have possessed much interest for him. Colonel Branch vigorously attacked the action of Commissioner Henderson in putting commercial values on fertilizers which was extra official work. He mentioned two incidents in which the actual market figures were seven and eight dollars lower than those furnished by the commissioner.

"This society," said he, "has been friendly to the state agricultural department, but I boldly announce that the farmers do not receive from a department to which they pay over \$100,000 annually in fees, the protection to which they are entitled. The commercial values given by Commissioner Henderson to fertilizers should be lowered. The inspection of fertilizers has been totally insufficient. An inspection of one sack is made to cover 1,000 pounds. The chemists have received \$36,000 during the last twelve years. Manufacturers are sharp enough to run through whole consignments of fertilizers under cover of an inspection of a single sack, which was kept for that purpose. He asked for legislation, to which, Colonel Tom Lyon objected, saying that the legislature paid little attention to petitions.

Colonel Livingston defended the legislature from the charge of indifference.

Mr. Fulton thought the society was part of the constituency upon which the legislators looked. Colonel Branch's resolution was no sooner passed than a resolution was offered to amend the resolution, the election of state agricultural commissioner elective. Upon this there was a queer somersault of opinion. Those who were in favor of present appeals to the legislature at once came to the conclusion that the legislature did not want the opinion of the society.

Mr. Barry, of Randolph, one of the most gallant members in the body, hoped the day would never come when the department of agriculture would be a mere football for politicians. There is not a state in the union in which the office is held by the governor. The appointment should rest in the hands of the governor.

The motion to make the office elective was laid on the table.

The memory of Colonel E. C. Grier was chronicled by Colonel Waddell, who said that "The Grasses" was the subject upon which Colonel W. H. Warren debated. Colonel Warren's grass farm is in Richmond county.

## TOM'S NEW LEASE.

## WOOLFOLK WILL NOT BE HANGED TOMORROW.

Judge Gustin Grants the Supersedeas and the Hearing on the Motion for a New Trial Will Commence—Other Macon News.

MACON, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—This afternoon Judge Gustin refused to accept the brief of evidence as submitted by the attorneys of Tom Woolfolk in their motion for a new trial, and ordered that the stenographer's report be made the brief of evidence in the case. Judge Gustin also granted the supersedeas, as the motion had not been completed. Therefore, Tom Woolfolk will not hang on Friday, August 16th, the day appointed. The hearing on the motion for a new trial will begin on the brief of evidence has been decided upon.

Detective Joe Porter states publicly today that on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Kennesaw restaurant, he saw one person transfer to another party the diamond ring that was stolen Sunday morning off the finger of Herman Bohnfeldt.

The district delegates appointed to go to Ohio on the excursion were W. R. Kemp, O. A. Berry, J. B. James, H. H. Carey, L. F. Livingston, E. A. McBride, J. O. Waddell, W. J. Northen, W. H. Perkins, and James Branch.

The state agricultural fair was the occasion of a special talk. Colonel Northen told of the magnificent premises and the ality of the railroads and the prosperity ahead for a successful fair.

Senator S. D. Birdwell spoke eloquently on the duty of the people to make a fine record.

Captain R. J. Powell urged the fair and then for all talk day elapsed the fact that the fair had many friends.

As an instance of the broad spirit of the society, it unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the exhibition of the Georgia state fair.

This in brief is the work of the August session of the agricultural society, which brought together three hundred farmers from all parts of the state; not one of them had a croak to mar the general song of prosperity. Good crops and economical living was the unanimous report.

The gallant Tom Lyon was on hand with his rollicking good humor.

Mr. O. A. Barry, of Randolph, was independent and manfully fought the men who sought to inject political issues into the society.

Mr. L. Glesner brought good reports from the foreign field which he has been canvassing in favor of Georgia.

Captain J. G. McCall and Mr. Ruben Baker were splendid specimens of south Georgia farmers and business men.

The action of the convention in throwing out the Olive bill is a triumph of the true farmers over those who would wreck the society in political issues, while the members of the Piedmont exposition shows that Georgia farmers have hearts big enough to cover the entire state. Georgia has good reason, therefore, to be proud of her farmers.

P. J. MORAN.

## A MEMORABLE DAY.

The Veterans' Reunion at Americus—Mr. Grady's Speech.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—The veterans had a great day in this city. Tuesday night, Honorable Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta, the orator of the day, arrived, and with him came a large delegation from Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, LaGrange, Milledgeville, Montezuma, and Eatonton. They were met at the depot by the Wide Awake band and a large delegation from the Sumter county Veterans' association, and escorted to the new court house, where quarters were assigned.

On the occasion of the day commenced with the firing of the national salute by the band, and the firing of the national salute by the band, and the firing of the national salute by the band.

On Sunday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock, the crowd was estimated at 8,000, to 10,000. The stand for the speakers was erected in the court house square under immense oak trees, and seats were arranged for the audience under the surrounding trees.

At 10:30 Judge Crisp, the honored representative of the third congressional district, was introduced as the first speaker for the day, and held the attention of the audience throughout his speech, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Judge Crisp has a strong hold upon the people, and his speech today served to bind the people closer to him.

Dr. W. H. Philpot, of Talbotton, was next introduced, and made a short speech in his inimitable style. His talk was well received by the assembled veterans.

The orator of the day, Hon. H. W. Grady, was then introduced by Colonel A. S. Cuts, president of the Sumter county Veterans' association. Mr. Grady spoke one hour and forty-five minutes. No public speaker has been heard in Americus for years, has been listened to with such marked attention. Several times the eyes of the audience were filled with tears. One old, grizzled veteran went through the entire speech. The speaker touched upon the subject of the tariff, trusts, and the service pension bill without gloves, and closed with some truly eloquent remarks upon Georgia and her duty to her veteran soldiers.

Few speakers can hold an audience, many of them standing in one spot for almost two hours, yet very few left their places throughout the whole speech.

To say that Mr. Grady made a deep impression upon the minds and hearts of his hearers is nothing to him. The general opinion of the speech may be best expressed in the words of Dr. J. R. McMichael, of Schley county, who said:

"I rode thirty-two miles to hear it, and if both horses die and I have to walk home I would not regret it."

At the close of his speech a large number of veterans and others rushed up to the stand and clasped his hand.

When the speakers had finished, the veterans were formed and with Colonel Cuts as grand marshal marched to the fine music of the band to the barbecue. Three hundred carcasses had been arranged for 4,500 people. At one time there were at least 5,000 persons eating from the tables which were filled, and many took their lunches under the compressed shell, which adjoins the warehouse. The crowd did full justice and Colonel A. S. Cuts, president of the Sumter county Veterans' association, for the success of the occasion and the success admirably, every thing working just as smoothly as possible.

At the close of the speeches Mr. Rowland Hall, of Macon, with a half-dozen of the Fourth regiment, unfurled the battle-flag of the regiment, and waving it over Mr. Grady, said:

"Here, under our sacred battle-flag that never waved over a broken line, or a defeated regiment, we make this man the son of the Fourth Georgia regiment. Though too young to join in the fight, he is not too young to defend the right."

Immense cheering greeted this, and Messrs. Evans, LaGrange, and Gay, of Newton, and Black, of Atlanta, cutting a piece from the tattered flag pinned it on Mr. Grady's breast amid shouts and applause.

A committee, headed by Hon. M. Holliday, Mr. Everett and Mr. Holder, of Stewart county, are urging Mr. Grady to go there and speak tomorrow. He was advertised by mistake as a speaker for the day and an immense crowd will gather there to hear him. Tonight Mr. Grady and his friends are holding a reception at Mr. Thornton Wentley's, whose guest he is.

Appearance of the Caterpillar.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—The dreaded cotton caterpillar is here. A prominent planter of this (Pulaski) county told me on yesterday that he had seen them in his cotton. A gentleman from lower Houston county says that he saw them yesterday.

The fly, in large numbers, is in the cotton, and as there is a great deal of young cotton which came up after the May drouth, there are fears of great injury to the crop.

## IN HORRIBLE AGONY.

Norman Doyle, of Kingston, Dies of Hydrophobia.

KINGSTON, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—Norman Doyle, a colored boy fifteen years of age, died here of hydrophobia today. On the 15th day of June he was bitten on the arm slightly above the wrist by a strange dog. The slightly punctured place made by the dog's teeth soon healed and nothing was thought of the matter. Sunday, the 11th instant, he complained of feeling badly and would eat nothing. Monday morning his father awoke him and as usual told him to go and feed the horse. He replied that he did not feel well and could not get up. In a short while he arose and went to the woods. He was called to come to breakfast but would not. He was sent for and finally had to be brought by force back to the house. During Monday evening symptoms of hydrophobia were seen—dread of water and frothing at the mouth, etc. The convulsions were terrible to witness.

Drs. Jones and Bradley did all they could to alleviate his sufferings. He died in agony yesterday at one o'clock. The boy was a bright and intelligent lad. A great many went to see him and he would outlast every one to let him get out in the air where he could breathe. Slightly delirious, he would ask for some one to come in and relieve him and let him rest; that he had been working so hard. His eyes were stretched open in a frightful way, and the muscles of his face drawn in a fearful struggle to get breath. Your reporter has not yet recovered from the severe nervous shock which the first sight of him produced.

HIGHTOWER ASSOCIATION.

A Good Time with the Baptists of Cherokee County.

CANTON, Ga., August 14.—[Special.]—The Hightower Baptist association of forty-three churches, with a constitutional membership of about 5,000 in its aggregate, has just closed its annual session, having met with the Macedonia church, eight miles east of this place.

Rev. John B. Richards, of Cherokee, was elected moderator (the Rev. F. M. Hawkins, the former moderator, declining to further serve in that capacity on account of his age and physical infirmity), and A. J. Logan clerk.

It was, perhaps, the largest representation from the churches that ever met at this association.

The Rev. Mr. Huggins preached the introductory sermon. The business was promptly disposed of. Vigorous reports were made by the various committees on and favorable to missions, Sunday schools and temperance.

The committee appointed at the last session of the body to take under consideration the subject of establishing a Baptist high school reported and recommended that the school be established. All these reports were adopted.

There were a number of fraternal messengers and visitors from other sections of the state. Rev. Dr. H. H. Baker, of the Baptist church at Newnan, was recognized as the representative of the state mission board; Rev. T. C. Boykin as agent of the Sunday school work in Georgia; W. L. Abbott, of Atlanta, as messenger from the Stone Mountain association.

Hon. B. F. Abbott, messenger from the Stone Mountain association and representative of the Home Missions board of the Southern Baptist convention, Hon. Joseph R. Brown, messenger from the Noonday association, were each recognized. Rev. Dr. Gwinnall, of Rome, was among the visitors. He preached an able and eloquent sermon, as did also Dr. Hall, on Saturday. Rev. A. B. Vaughn was present, representing the Expositor Baptist newspaper.

On Saturday afternoon speeches were made on missions to a crowded house by Rev. T. C. Boykin, B. F. Abbott, James K. Brown and Rev. A. B. Vaughn.

On Sunday Rev. Thad Pickett was the center of attraction. He preached to a large congregation who waited with eagerness on his words.

The good people of the church and surrounding country vied with each other in their entertainment of the delegates and visitors.

The people are happy. The crops are better than they have been since 1850—"smiling plenty fills the land."

PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQU.

Programme for Thursday, August 16th.

10 a. m. Chorus class.

11 a. m. Lecture—Professor Charles W. Kent, Ph. D., of the University of Tennessee—"Our Heathen Age."

12 m. Concert by the Weber band.

1 p. m. Lecture by Dr. W. L. Davidson in Peabody hall.

2 p. m. C. L. S. C. Round Table, during which there will be a reading by Professor Mark B. Real, from Charles Dickens.

3 p. m. Concert by the Weber band and recitations by Professor Mark B. Real. This will be one of the best concerts that has yet been given at Chautauqu.

4 p. m. Lecture by the program for the concert tonight.

5 p. m. 8 o'clock, music by the Weber band.

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### The Facts in the Case.

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the lessees after the pending bill, therefore, will afford to make arrangement by contract with the present lessees to keep up the road. It will be to their interest to do so. If the bill should be passed, the state, in the event it should resume control of the road, to expend money in its improvement it would in like manner benefit the incoming lessees to do so.

Chairman, we have had much eloquence during this protracted discussion, but far too much time has been devoted to irrelevant matter. The idea of the Rankin amendment is a wise one, and its conservatism and absolute harmlessness leave without any justification the violent and abusive attacks made on it. I shall vote for it with great hearti-

the season. See programme in another column.

the season. See programme in another column.

[illegible]

Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and  
Traveling Bags, Toilet Cases,  
Best style.  
Books, Card Cases, Tourist Outfits, all  
bottom prices. Call and see us. You will

See today's programme in another column. Don't fail to attend.

The Brown Cotton Gins Co., New London, Conn., Manufacture Cotton Gins, Feeders and Sanders: Linters of improved patterns, the automatic feed, for Oil Mills; Ribs, Saws and repairs for Gins of all makers. Write for prices.

Go to Chautauqua today and hear the fine lectures and the three musical concerts. These are absolutely the finest concerts of the season. See programme in another column.

HEADQUARTERS FELTON COUNTY CONFEDERATE  
VETERANS ASSOCIATION.—All the members of this  
organization are requested to attend at Confederate  
Hall tomorrow at eleven o'clock, to meet in receiving  
delegates to the convention to form a state as-  
sociation.  
W. L. CALHOUN, President.

[illegible]

**SPECIAL**  
 92 AND 94 Whitehall—For this week  
 we will beat the record in bargains!  
 5 full tray Trunk at \$3.25  
 lined Trunk at \$2.90.  
 5 double tray linen lined Trunk \$5.  
 5 fine leather linen lined trunk \$6.  
 5 Bridal Trunk, old price \$12.50,  
 now sold at \$9.  
 5 new class Steamer Trunk \$5.  
 5 new Sole Leather Trunk, 3-ply  
 5 Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and  
 5 Traveling Bags, Toilet Cases,  
 5 and style.  
 5 Books, Card Cases, Tourist Outfits, all  
 5 bottom prices. Call and see us. You will  
 5 not. **LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN**  
 5 92 AND 94 WHITEHALL ST. N. Y. C.







## TWO LIVELY DEBATES

## ON THE PASSAGE OF TWO SENATE BILLS.

One of Which, By the Way, Did Not Pass—Requisite Okefenokee—The Swamp Bill Reconsidered.

There was a lively debate over the bill to require registration of all claims against the state and forfeiture fund.

Senator Whitfield thought the bill was unwise and unnecessary. He simply referred to the present law for the distribution of our fines and forfeitures fund, which provided that no order shall be granted until an itemized bill is made out and approved by the judge of the superior court. The bill simply directed that to be done, and that claims be registered. The present law provides that the claims be entered on the minutes of the superior court, where every step of the proceedings was shown. The minutes were open to the inspection of every citizen. What good is to be accomplished by it? Only particular persons are interested. Bailiffs, justices of the peace, clerks, sheriffs and constables. It was useless to cumber the statute books so.

Senator Rice said if the bill would do no good, it would certainly do no harm. It would show just what the public officers were getting. The public don't understand how to get at these court records. It was a little bit nearer the people.

Senator Hall said that he introduced the bill to remedy a great evil which existed, especially in his section of country. The trouble was that they did not always itemize the accounts and enter them on the minutes. They got together and distributed the fund, and the county authorities had no knowledge of the number of orders outstanding and unpaid.

Senator Whitfield—"Does not the senator know that the solicitor may be ruled and made to pay?"

Senator Hall—"I suppose I do know that, but does it reach the evil? The commissioners have not the custody of the records of the court. The register would cost only about five dollars, and would last ten or fifteen years."

Senator Strother supported the bill. It was a late day in Georgia when men will pull out money from the treasury are not willing to go on record. These men divide these fees. They get the lion's share, and don't even give the justices of the peace and constables the fox's share.

Senator Lytle rose, but Senator Strother would not yield.

Senator Bartlett didn't know what he had been the trouble in the circuits of the senators from the 29th and 30th, but did know that in the part of the state from which he came there was no such trouble. The officers are now required to make a careful showing to the court of the fines and forfeitures.

The solicitor, clerk, or sheriff who divides out the fund without an order of court, is so in violation of law. He was not ready to say that this bill was required by the action of any officer of court in the section from which he came. He could not believe that a bill would be passed which would not be believed by the people over the state. He could not believe that the solicitor generals elected for their ability and integrity were guilty of such gross misconduct.

Senator Strother rose to ask a question.

"I will be kinder to the senator from the twenty-ninth than he was to the senator from the twenty-seventh," said Mr. Bartlett.

"I want to know," said Mr. Strother, "if these justices of the peace will get their share in your section?"

"I say they do," and the records of Bibb superior court will show it, and the records of Cumming circuit court will show the same thing."

Senator Shannon asked if this bill required the solicitors to make a report to the county commissioners before getting their money.

Senator Bartlett said no, but he was not willing to see a law like this put on the statute books when such irregularities as were claimed to exist in certain sections of the state could be corrected by a simple rule of the court.

Senator Boyd thought the present law was sufficient, and it was no use to cumber the statute books with it.

Senator Whitfield said in reply to Senator Rice that he was surprised that a man of his intelligence and sagacity should say a citizen had no access to the records of court. A citizen who didn't know how to get at the records of court didn't deserve the rights of citizenship. All he had to do was to ask the clerk to see the minutes.

Senator Strother asked if it would not be better to fix it so that it would appear at one glance than to have to go through the minutes for two or three.

Senator Whitfield said it could be seen by one glance at the minutes. A separate docket was required to be kept by the clerk of the court.

Senator Strother acknowledged himself to be the champion of the justices of the peace and the constables. They did more work than anybody else and got less for it. They didn't get their share.

The senator from the 20th reminded him of the old man from Virginia who went to mill—the senator had been asked to mill a long time—and put a rock in one end of the sack and corn in the other. He wanted to put some corn in both ends of the sack.

Senator Massengale asked Senator Strother if he ever knew of a justice of the peace who collected his insolvent costs.

Mr. Strother had known some such cases. Senator Hall disclaimed any intention to reflect on the officers of court, but it was a negligent practice he wished to correct. Was it a hardship to require the registration of claims? The authorities of Bibb or any other court could not find what amount of orders were paid for the last ten years.

Senator Bartlett said as far as Bibb was concerned the commissioners issued a red script which takes the place of the order.

Senator Hall said if Bibb did that was doing right, but there was no law requiring that to be done. This bill was to provide an additional safeguard and to fix it so that the county authorities could know the status of the orders at any time. On the division the years were twenty-three and the days five, so the bill passed by one vote.

Senator Sanford moved the special order which was the bill to see the Okefenokee swamp. He said he was not opposed to the sale of state property, not even that which was now troubling the minds and consciences of the other house, but he thought this property of the state should not be sold without fixing a minimum price and opening the sale to competition. He therefore moved to recommit the bill to the committee on internal improvements. This was unanimously agreed to and the bill went back.

There was a sharp tussle over the bill to require the registration of members of all partnerships.

Senator Bartlett thought this bill was unnecessary innovation and harmful. It went too far to make the government an overseer of the private affairs of the citizens. It makes it a crime for the partners not to register their names and residences.

The possible inconvenience was nothing in comparison with the harm of this interference of the liberty of the citizen in his private business. No man could make a partnership without publishing it.

The state of Georgia had gone far enough in loading its statute books with crime and in interfering with the private business of its citizens.

Senator Massengale thought it a subversion of the rights of the private citizen and would vote against it. It would work against the farmer.

Senator S. R. Harris, the introducer of the bill could not see how it would work a hardship upon any one. Its object was to correct an evil. Whenever a suit is brought against a partnership, if every individual partner is not served, the judgment only binds the partnership property and the private property of those members served.

Often the person not served is the solvent partner. It works a hardship and cannot do

any injustice. It only puts them to the trouble of recording with the clerk of the court the names of the partners and their postoffice addresses. It only costs fifty cents to record that from many. The penalty, he admitted, was that laid down in section 4310 of the code. The bill is equitable and its principle true and just.

Senator Massengale asked if in working a hand on shares, the farmer would be compelled to record that as a partnership.

Senator Hall disliked to oppose the recommendation of the committee over which he had the honor to preside, but felt it his duty to oppose the passage of this bill.

It has been the law of this state that silent partners were protected. He desires to break up that feature of partnership. The creditor can't see the private partner unless he gave credit on the knowledge that each person was a partner.

The farmer, if he makes a contract with a tenant on shares, he has got to go and register. If two little negroes agree to go and sell peanuts they would have to go and register and if two of these rascals made an agreement to sell papers together they would have to register. This showed the absurdity of the bill. He knew a lawyer who had enough partnership in one year to fill a good sized book.

Senator S. R. Harris called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained by both sides, and the bill was lost by a vote of 7 yeas and 25 nays.

Senator Julian's bill to sell the old capital at public outcry was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

Senator Massengale opposed the passage of the bill. No minimum price was fixed and the building was worth more than it would bring at public outcry.

The confederate veterans meet on the fifteenth and he understood they would endorse a bill he had for the disposition of the capital. He requested the withdrawal of the bill and that it be made the special order for Thursday of next week.

Senator Julian acquiesced and the time for considering the bill was so fixed.

The resolution to dismiss the suit against H. J. Lamar, for the recovery of the Mill property in Butts county, was adopted and immediately transmitted to the house.

The joint resolution, fixing the compensation of the chaplain of the house and senate at \$2 per diem, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Senator Sharpe, who went alone in making a minority report against the sale of the Okefenokee swamp for twelve and a half cents an acre, said he would have to leave the state. He was not ready to say he counted twenty-two senators opposed to the bill and today Senator Sanford, who was not included in that number, was a recommitment. That gives a majority against the bill.

Messrs. J. T. Howell, J. B. S. Holmes and other gentlemen of Rome, have secured a charter for the Union Transportation company, which is given the right to build railroads through every street and highway in Rome and Floyd county, with the consent of the authorities of the city or county.

The line is to be built from the Rome and Decatur railroads to the East Tennessee, about five miles above Rome, to the depot of the Rome railroad, in the lower part of the city. The right is also given to build line from Rome to some point on the line of North Carolina, passing through the counties of Floyd, Bartow, Cherokee, Fick, Gilmer, Union, Towns and Fannin.

It was said that the company had a high and consecrated purpose to the public ends for which our state and nation are bound to support it. It is the duty of the Confederate Veterans' association.

By Mr. Bell, of Forsyth—A bill to incorporate the Cumming and Warsaw Railroad company.

By Senator Hall—A resolution with drawing the suit against H. J. Lamar, for certain mill property in Butts county.

By Mr. Bell, of Forsyth—A bill to abolish the board of commissioners of roads and revenues, of Forsyth county.

A bill to incorporate the Perry Loan, Savings and Banking company.

By Senator Fells—A bill amending the charter of the Waycross Air-Line Railway company.

A bill to amend the act establishing a board of commissioners for the county of Meriwether, so as to alter the composition of said board.

By Senator Dabigton—A bill to amend the act relating to the county of Meriwether, so as to alter the composition of said board.

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